

FRENCH AND AMERICANS ADVANCE FIVE MILES; WIN CHATEAU THIERRY AND OTHER TOWNS; GERMANY IS STUNNED BY DEFEAT ON MARNE; U-BOAT SINKS TUG AND BARGES OFF CAPE COD

YANKEES PRESS CLOSE ON HEELS OF FLEEING FOE

Enemy Overtaken Before
He Is Able to Destroy His
Guns and Shells.

ARE USED AGAINST HIM

Entire Line Cheers When
News Comes That Marne
Has Been Cleared.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 21.—Gen. Foch, Commander in Chief of the armies of the Allies, has ordered that all the Franco-American troops pressing forward from Soissons to Chateau Thierry to Rheims in the world's greatest battle be notified that the Germans have been driven back across the Marne. The retreat of the Germans has not been unqualified, for the Americans are advancing and pressing them southwest and east of Chateau Thierry.

In extricating himself from the no longer tenable positions on the south bank of the Marne the enemy paid dearly, for the French, Americans and Italians attacked all the way from Chateau Thierry to Rheims, hastening the general retreat. The first move of the Germans to retrace their way over the Marne was made on Friday under the cover of a heavy smoke screen. Smoke screens, however, will not stop shells and bullets, and the American batteries unleashed a storm of steel, which wrought unprecedented slaughter among the gray clad troops as they crossed to the north bank, along the roads on either side and in the villages through which the Germans were forced to pass.

Enemy Caught in Trap.
When daylight came the lines of olive drab and blue moved forward through green fields and woods to the river which they had so bravely defended. For a time a small force of Germans were caught in a trap on the south side of the river, with the bridge they had intended to cross smashed in the maelstrom of bursting shells. They grew fewer and fewer until at last they were all gone. Thus was broken the hold of the Germans on the south bank of the most famous river in Europe, and the river over which the Kaiser's men have been forced to retreat twice in the four years of war.

It is a wonderful thing for the American people to know that their soldiers had a hand in this fighting. Along the Marne and on the whole front from Soissons to Rheims and then on east almost to Verdun is unfolding what may become one of the world's most decisive battles—a struggle for the greatest stakes men ever fought for, and in which the guiding genius of Gen. Foch is showing at every turn, and in which our own flesh and blood from New York, from New England, from the South, the West and the central States are playing a heroic, splendid part.

Objectives Always Reached.
Nowhere have they failed to carry their objectives. If Foch ordered them to capture a certain wood it was captured. If he told them to advance two kilometers in two hours they were at the appointed place at the appointed time. Many of these soldiers never had fired a shot in anger in their lives, nor lived through the agony of seeing a comrade fall beside them, yet they fought with the superhuman courage and endurance of war tried veterans, aflame with the spirit of freedom and proving to all the world that they are worthy of America's best traditions. No honor that those at home can do them will be too great.

They fight like heroes, said an enthusiastic American General today, in which a French General added: "They are marvelous." These Generals had just returned from the front northwest of Chateau Thierry, where now we are reaping the benefit from the fine work and the great sacrifices made a month ago by the marines at Bouresches Wood and Vaux.

From that strong ground yesterday Americans charged forward and wrested from the enemy the wooded crest of Hill 191, a strong point which threatened Montbriant and pressed on into Roberts Wood, further east, and then started through the wooded, rolling country that guards Chateau Thierry on that side.

Further north the same Americans who took Courchamps attacked north of the town of Clignon, and with the French, stormed Sommeval and Grevin, and then drove the Germans near by, advancing a mile

RAIDER SHELLS UNARMED SHIPS RIGHT ON COAST

Tugboat and Four Barges
Not Warned and Shrapnel
Wounds Fleeing Crews.

3 TORPEDOES FAIL TO HIT

Projectiles Fall on Shore—
Aircraft Bomb Marauder, Which Escapes.

ORLEANS, Mass., July 21.—A German submarine attacked the tug Perth Amboy of the Lehigh Valley Railroad and her four barges three miles off this town on the southeastern elbow of Cape Cod at 10:30 A.M. to-day. The bombardment lasted one hour and a half. The tug was burned to the water's edge, while the barges, Lansford, No. 766, No. 403 and No. 740, were sunk by gunfire.

The attack took place in the Atlantic just north of Chatham, which is at the southeastern extremity of the Cape Cod Peninsula, and three miles south of the Orleans Coast Guard Station, midway between Chatham, at the elbow of the peninsula, and Highland Light, at the extreme tip of the cape.

Of the forty-one persons, including three women and five children, on board three men were wounded.

WOUNDED.
AINSLIE, CHARLES, captain of the Lansford, wounded in both arms by shrapnel, treated at the summer home of Dr. J. Danforth Taylor of Boston.

BOULEAU, ALFRED, member of the Perth Amboy's crew, arm badly wounded and probably will lose it; sent to Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.

VIEZ, JOHN, Austrian, member of the Perth Amboy's crew, one hand blown off; sent to Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.

The attack was witnessed by large crowds of natives and summer visitors, who had flocked to the Cape for the week end, seeking relief from the heat wave. All accounts agree that the submarine's shooting was very bad. Her torpedo work was no better, according to Capt. Ainslie of the Lansford. She launched three torpedoes at the tug and all went wild.

Raider Bombed, but Escapes.
The attack occurred only a few miles from the Naval Aviation Station at Chatham. Three seaplanes attacked the raider with bombs, according to Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, commander of the First Naval District. The fire was returned, keeping the planes high. Finally, however, the U-boat submerged and disappeared.

To-night the tug was still afloat and it was thought she could be saved. The net result of the raid from a military point of view was not important and it was obtained at the expenditure of three torpedoes, which is estimated cost the German Government \$45,000, besides the ammunition used. The barges were bound from Gloucester to New York. Three were empty and the fourth carried a cargo of stone.

The appearance of the raider so near the tracherous shoals and tide rips of the Cape and her subsequent actions caused amazement to the thousands of natives watching the calm summer sea, was unaware of the presence of danger until a deckhand sighted a streak in the water shooting by the stern. Before he realized that it was a torpedo two other missiles sped by, wide of their mark. He shouted a warning.

At the same instant there was a flash from the fog and a shell crashed through the wheel house. A fragment of the flying steel took off the hand of Vitz as he grasped the spokes of an steering wheel. In quick succession other shells followed, some of which went wild and some of which struck home.

Capt. J. H. Tapley, who was in his cabin at the time, ran out on deck just as the submarine loomed out of the fog bank, her deck gun flashing out its storm of steel. The shells set the tug on fire and the German turned his attention to the helpless barges.

Shrapnel bursting over the Lansford, second in the tow, struck down Capt. Ainslie. The shooting of the enemy was amazing. For more than an hour the blazing tug and the drifting barges were under fire before the enemy succeeded in getting home enough shots to sink them.

In the meantime the submarine crept nearer until her range was only a few hundred yards. Thus at length proved sufficient. The barges disappeared beneath the waves.

Americans Shed Their Blouses to Fight Boches

PARIS, July 21.—A young Poilu who was wounded July 18, early in the morning of the first day of the offensive begun by the American and French troops on the Aisne-Marne battlefield, came into Paris to-day. He belonged to a regiment which was in immediate contact with the American troops. He lost his left hand in the fighting, but such was his vitality that he was walking the streets proudly to-day. In a conversation to-day the soldier said:

"The fighting of the Americans was a revelation to us. They could hardly wait until the word was given to go over the top. They seemed impatient to get at the Boches."

"When finally the word came they leaped over the trenches, some of them peeling off their coats after running a few hundred meters in the great heat and fighting in their shirt sleeves."

By HERBERT BAILEY.
Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times.
Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 21.—The American troops still are advancing in the Aisne-Marne salient. More progress was made to-day near Soissons in the direction of the Chateau Thierry-Soissons road, while northwest of Chateau Thierry several villages were taken, the men fighting splendidly. Their spirit is very high and they are following up their successes rapidly.

The Germans retreated across the Marne yesterday by boats and bridges, but left a number of their men behind; one of them awoke after a night's sleep to find that his company had departed. There is a strange quietness all along the Marne Valley, which suggests that the enemy is retiring and that his artillery is well on its way to the rear.

Prisoners Brought In.
The number of prisoners is increasing hourly. I saw many belonging to the enemy. At a town behind the Soissons front they were a remarkable sight. Headed by at least thirty officers a procession four deep stretched fully a mile, well built young men apparently in excellent condition, happy, with smiles on their faces, confirming recent reports of the low morale of the enemy. As they passed the towns people cried ironically: "Nach Paris!" A smile and a shake of the head was the only reply.

Of two colonels captured, one, a Bavarian, fell to the Americans. So rapid had been their advance that they trapped him and the staff at a post in a quarry. He was brought in by a private, who exclaimed: "Look at me! I'm a fine big guy, bringing in a Colonel!"

German Troops Confused.
Some of the German divisions to which the prisoners belonged are in confusion. At a town behind the Soissons front they were a remarkable sight. Headed by at least thirty officers a procession four deep stretched fully a mile, well built young men apparently in excellent condition, happy, with smiles on their faces, confirming recent reports of the low morale of the enemy. As they passed the towns people cried ironically: "Nach Paris!" A smile and a shake of the head was the only reply.

Two American units in the Soissons area alone captured 123 officers, 5,027 men, 46 machine guns, a number of field guns and other booty. This is the reply of the American to the sneers of the German War Minister.

In the Marne region a prisoner who speaks English was asked why, in his opinion, the Americans had come into the war. "So that Wall Street brokers can fill their pockets with more gold," was the reply, a statement that I have often heard from prisoners; evidently it is spread by the German propaganda department.

British Help Americans.
The British medical services and ambulances are here assisting the Americans.

There was fierce fighting all day Friday near Soissons and to the south. The enemy made several counter attacks in the Soissons region without achieving anything, the Americans offering very firm resistance. The Americans advanced northeast of Chateau and east of Vlerzy, and near Torcy, further south, they penetrated to the east Courchamps.

The country in which they are fighting is difficult, consisting of woods and heights which favor defenses with machine guns. The result of the fighting of our allies is still progressing, hauling in more prisoners. I was able to walk over ground captured yesterday and to see the opening of an American attack on a machine gun nest.

Leaving the beautiful forest of Villers-Cotterets we arrived at a town where nothing had been done for a long time. Wending our way through the wood, where the trees lay broken and old trenches filled with water told of desperate struggles in the past, we crossed to the American lines. On the fields lay the bodies of Germans in all kinds of attitudes, while now and again one caught sight of the melancholy sight of a bayonet fixed in the earth, marking the last resting place of some heroic American.

Further on two Germans lay dead in a hole, a machine gun in front of them.

U. S. MEN FROM AISNE TO MARNE PUSH FORWARD

Advance South of Soissons
and Take Villages Near
Chateau Thierry.

THOUSANDS OF PRISONERS

Germans Happy When Cap-
tured—One American Pri-
vate Bags a Colonel.

By HERBERT BAILEY.
Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times.
Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 21.—The American troops still are advancing in the Aisne-Marne salient. More progress was made to-day near Soissons in the direction of the Chateau Thierry-Soissons road, while northwest of Chateau Thierry several villages were taken, the men fighting splendidly. Their spirit is very high and they are following up their successes rapidly.

The Germans retreated across the Marne yesterday by boats and bridges, but left a number of their men behind; one of them awoke after a night's sleep to find that his company had departed. There is a strange quietness all along the Marne Valley, which suggests that the enemy is retiring and that his artillery is well on its way to the rear.

Prisoners Brought In.
The number of prisoners is increasing hourly. I saw many belonging to the enemy. At a town behind the Soissons front they were a remarkable sight. Headed by at least thirty officers a procession four deep stretched fully a mile, well built young men apparently in excellent condition, happy, with smiles on their faces, confirming recent reports of the low morale of the enemy. As they passed the towns people cried ironically: "Nach Paris!" A smile and a shake of the head was the only reply.

Of two colonels captured, one, a Bavarian, fell to the Americans. So rapid had been their advance that they trapped him and the staff at a post in a quarry. He was brought in by a private, who exclaimed: "Look at me! I'm a fine big guy, bringing in a Colonel!"

German Troops Confused.
Some of the German divisions to which the prisoners belonged are in confusion. At a town behind the Soissons front they were a remarkable sight. Headed by at least thirty officers a procession four deep stretched fully a mile, well built young men apparently in excellent condition, happy, with smiles on their faces, confirming recent reports of the low morale of the enemy. As they passed the towns people cried ironically: "Nach Paris!" A smile and a shake of the head was the only reply.

Two American units in the Soissons area alone captured 123 officers, 5,027 men, 46 machine guns, a number of field guns and other booty. This is the reply of the American to the sneers of the German War Minister.

In the Marne region a prisoner who speaks English was asked why, in his opinion, the Americans had come into the war. "So that Wall Street brokers can fill their pockets with more gold," was the reply, a statement that I have often heard from prisoners; evidently it is spread by the German propaganda department.

British Help Americans.
The British medical services and ambulances are here assisting the Americans.

There was fierce fighting all day Friday near Soissons and to the south. The enemy made several counter attacks in the Soissons region without achieving anything, the Americans offering very firm resistance. The Americans advanced northeast of Chateau and east of Vlerzy, and near Torcy, further south, they penetrated to the east Courchamps.

The country in which they are fighting is difficult, consisting of woods and heights which favor defenses with machine guns. The result of the fighting of our allies is still progressing, hauling in more prisoners. I was able to walk over ground captured yesterday and to see the opening of an American attack on a machine gun nest.

Leaving the beautiful forest of Villers-Cotterets we arrived at a town where nothing had been done for a long time. Wending our way through the wood, where the trees lay broken and old trenches filled with water told of desperate struggles in the past, we crossed to the American lines. On the fields lay the bodies of Germans in all kinds of attitudes, while now and again one caught sight of the melancholy sight of a bayonet fixed in the earth, marking the last resting place of some heroic American.

Further on two Germans lay dead in a hole, a machine gun in front of them.

Continued on Second Page.

TEUTON PRESS TRIES TO CALM NATION'S FEARS

News of Big Defeat Spreads
With Rapidity, Causing
Nervousness.

EXCUSES FAIL TO SATISFY

Treachery Attributed to De-
serters Who Gave Informa-
tion to Foch.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times.
Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved.

THE HAGUE, July 21.—The truth is beginning to break into the minds even of the Germans. It being impossible longer to disguise the seriousness of the defeat inflicted by the Allies upon the German armies. Although as usual they find ingenious explanations wherewith to envelop the extremely unwelcome realities, the fact that their armies are back across the Marne again is more eloquent than any number of communications and more convincing than the most ingenious excuses.

Those who followed closely the state of public feeling on the occasion of former German reverses well know that behind all the German bravado there exists a nervousness as great if not greater than that existing in any other country in times of national emergency. There is the best reason for believing this nervousness was never so acute as at the present moment.

Throughout the Rhineland and Westphalia there is anxiety regarding the situation at the front. In some circles persistent press attempts to belittle the Americans have produced the opposite effect. One local paper refers rather obscurely to a repetition of earlier mistakes, the low morale of the German army and the contemptuous German references to the British army.

Correspondents Are Silent.
In the last ten days all correspondence from men at the front in connection with the German offensive has ceased. Messages to the front referring to the distressing conditions at home, especially to the shortage of bread and fat, are suppressed. In some cases women writing letters of complaint have been punished. Attempts also are made to retard the letters by publishing their names so their neighbors will know them.

The hospitals and clearing stations again are crowded, especially in the neighborhood of Aachen, and the terrible "Delchezaege," train loads of wounded, are passing at night over certain sections of the railway. However, every effort is made to maintain the spirits of the men going forward; the trains still are decorated, and the old catch words, like "To Paris," reappear; also new ones, among which may be noted the rather odd jokes "Foch's Reserves" and "Toward Peace."

The compulsion of women has been extended. In several districts, particularly in Cleves, Essen and Dusseldorf, the wives of soldiers with not more than two children are forced to work, while the children are cared for temporarily in nurseries. For the most part these women are sent to the munition factories.

News Spreads Rapidly.
News of the German retreat spread like wildfire throughout the fatherland, causing the depression that already was universal to become intensified to a degree that had been hitherto unachieved. Official excuses for the defeat are being put forward in the German press, the Berlin National Zeitung correspondent writing:

"The French assaulted with enormous masses of troops in an effort to break through the German lines."

Continued on Second Page.

Good News Over There!
Good News Over Here!

OUR soldiers in France are sending us some mighty good news these days. Let's send them glad tidings also.

The best news we can give them is THE SUN Tobacco Fund is continuing its career of service with a greater rush than ever. That means smokes, good cheer, inspiration for them.

Read the news from Over There on this page and the news of Over Here on page 5.

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

Continued on Second Page.

ALLIES PRESS ADVANTAGE GAINED BY MARNE VICTORY

With Chateau Thierry as a Pivot Rapid Advance Is
Expected—Pressure on Enemy Flanks
Making Progress Hourly.

By GERALD CAMPBELL.
Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times.
Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, July 21.—The main fact of to-day's situation is that the initiative remains with the Allies. The enemy is doing his utmost to prevent the Allies from advancing on his flanks, southwest of Rheims and in the district around Soissons.

The British troops, who have just got into the line between the Marne and Rheims, after some advance have come against very strong opposition at Marfaux. In the center the French occupied Chateau Thierry. The Franco-Americans on the left are making steady progress.

Now that Chateau Thierry has been reestablished as a solid pivot movement, it is probable that the enemy will be forced to fall back further on that front. The army of Gen. Degoutte is already north of the Marne in the sector between Chateau Thierry and Villers-Cotterets Forest, where it otherwise would be defending an awkward salient. Consequently we may now expect to see a more pronounced advance here in the immediate future rather than further north.

On the eighty mile battle front from the Aisne to Maasges the Allies are attacking from the Aisne to the Marne and between the Marne and Rheims, while Gen. Gouraud's army on the right holds the enemy completely in check. The French, American and Italian troops and the British, since their arrival, have fought magnificently.

Gen. Foch and his Generals, after biding their time, have struck at the right moment. The whole position of the armies is altered radically from what it was a week ago.

GERMAN LINES
ARE PIERCED

Americans Help to Smash
Hole Northwest of Chateau
Thierry.

ENEMY LOSS TERRIBLE

Machine Gunners Are Mowed
Down and Two Regi-
ments Trapped.

By the Associated Press.
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE, July 21.—The French and Americans have broken through the German line northwest of Chateau Thierry. Driving the spearhead toward the northeast, already they have advanced five kilometers (3.1-10 miles) at various places.

The allied troops have taken many prisoners, including officers, who said that they were tired of the war. American infantrymen captured two German 77s.

Previous to the breaking of the German lines the Allies battled with the desperate machine gunners, who were mowed down as allied troops arrived. The German losses were terrible.

Chateau Thierry was evacuated in the night, the French and American troops passing through the town shortly after dawn on the trail of the retreating Germans. Almost simultaneously the French and Americans moved forward the southern part of their line, extending north and west from Chateau Thierry, until a correction of the entire line from Soissons and southward of that point had been effected—an even advance of something more than seven miles.

The armies of the Crown Prince were retreating to-night, while the allied forces of Gen. Foch harassed their rear and continued their smashing drive along the German right flank. It is expected that if the Germans succeed in extricating themselves it will be only at the cost of large numbers of men and of material and supplies.

Continued on Fourth Page.

RETREAT FROM MARNE AL- most a Rout, Allies Press- ing on Three Sides.

FIGHTING DESPERATE

Reports of Each Side Tell
of Heavy Losses in Bat-
tle Along Ourcq.

GREAT RETREAT LIKELY

Disaster Surpassed Only by
That of 1914 Faces Crown
Prince's Pocketed Army.

LONDON, July 21.—The French and American forces on the west and south sides of the Marne salient continue their victorious advance, despite the most desperate efforts by the Germans to stop them, aided by 100,000 or more reserves hurriedly collected from adjoining sectors and hurled into the battle south of Soissons. The French to-day crossed the Marne in pursuit of the retreating Germans, captured Chateau Thierry, which has been in German hands since the drive to the Marne, spread eastward two miles to Brasles, also on the north bank of the river, captured that place and continued to push the Germans back to Bezu-St. Germain, which is about five miles from the river.

A considerable section north of Chateau Thierry has been cleared of Germans and a little to the northwest the heights east of La Croix and Grisolles, about five miles east of Neuilly, the former near the River Ourcq, are now in the hands of the French. On the eastern side of the Marne salient, where the Italians and British are taking a hand, St. Euphrasie and Bouilly, southwest of Rheims, have been captured.

Berlin Bonanza, as Usual.
The Berlin press, as usual, asserts that the Germans were victorious at practically every point where they were engaged, as they have now become familiar with the French method of attack without artillery preparation. It alludes to the Americans "black Americans" and asserts that they suffered particularly heavy losses northwest of Chateau Thierry. This is the first official reference by the German War office to American participation in the present offensive.

Heavy fighting was in progress to-day along practically the whole front within the salient and the Germans are steadily giving ground practically everywhere along the entire line of more than fifty miles, but at a slow rate except in those sectors, like the region east of Neuilly and that north of the Marne, where Gen. Foch had decided that he must have way all the gains made by the Germans in their latest drive, which began last Monday, have now been lost by them and they are in far worse position than they were when they began that offensive.

Advancing on the Ourcq.
In the middle sector on the line between Soissons and Chateau Thierry the French and Americans are pressing forward rapidly up the Ourcq River and are making good progress toward Neuville-Notre Dame, a junction point of the highest importance to the Germans. The resistance of the Kaiser's troops along this line was extremely obstinate and their losses are appalling. The machine guns of the Allies literally mowed them down by thousands, and a very large number of prisoners were taken.

The plight of the Germans in the Marne pocket is becoming more and more desperate; unless they can bring up more reserves than they have yet succeeded in putting on the line they will have to retreat to the Vesle or perhaps to the Aisne and do it very quickly, or they will have to record the worst disaster to the German arms since the first battle of the Marne, in 1914.

An interesting feature of the operations about Chateau Thierry in the last few days was the employment of a considerable number of American Indians on that front, where they rendered very valuable service as scouts. Some of these men were with Pershing in Mexico.

Airmen Harass Retreat.
German traffic at Fere-en-Tardenois is being vigorously and continuously bombed by French aircraft. The situation is considered as being distinctly promising. The Germans apparently have to do one of two things—clear the French off the railway west of Fere-en-Tardenois or bring back their troops from north of the Marne to flatten out the salient.

Further north the French have

Strategy Brought to Naught.
"Night and day our bombing planes and the British airplanes stopped or rendered almost untenable the passages of the German armies. The situation which led the Germans to clear out from these positions. They came to the decision to retreat Friday evening, and at all the crossing points great clouds of smoke were sent up to mask the movement. These clouds gave us the alarm, and our guns on Friday night and Saturday, working under double pressure, made a hecatomb of the retreating Boches. It is estimated that they lost half of their effectiveness."

If there are any doubts in the minds of the French public they must vanish at all the crossing points great clouds of smoke were sent up to mask the movement. These clouds gave us the alarm, and our guns on Friday night and Saturday, working under double pressure, made a hecatomb of the retreating Boches. It is estimated that they lost half of their effectiveness."

By order of the Revolutionary Council of the people, the bloody war has happily died. Vive the red terror!"

Continued on Fourth Page.

GERMAN LINES ARE PIERCED

Americans Help to Smash
Hole Northwest of Chateau
Thierry.

ENEMY LOSS TERRIBLE

Machine Gunners Are Mowed
Down and Two Regi-
ments Trapped.

By the Associated Press.
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE, July 21.—The French and Americans have broken through the German line northwest of Chateau Thierry. Driving the spearhead toward the northeast, already they have advanced five kilometers (3.1-10 miles) at various places.

The allied troops have taken many prisoners, including officers, who said that they were tired of the war. American infantrymen captured two German 77s.

Previous to the breaking of the German lines the Allies battled with the desperate machine gunners, who were mowed down as allied troops arrived. The German losses were terrible.

Chateau Thierry was evacuated in the night, the French and American troops passing through the town shortly after dawn on the trail of the retreating Germans. Almost simultaneously the French and Americans moved forward the southern part of their line, extending north and west from Chateau Thierry, until a correction of the entire line from Soissons and southward of that point had been effected—an even advance of something more than seven miles.

The armies of the Crown Prince were retreating to-night, while the allied forces of Gen. Foch harassed their rear and continued their smashing drive along the German right flank. It is expected that if the Germans succeed in extricating themselves it will be only at the cost of large numbers of men and of material and supplies.

The heavy artillery of the Allies continues to-day the clearing of districts north of the Marne. Indian scouts who were with Pershing in Mexico played a prominent part in the scout work in the river region.

Two badly cut up regiments were left south of the Marne in the German retreat. Allied aviators bombed the bridges across the river and their escape was impossible.

Germany has already paid a terrible price in the fighting between Soissons and Chateau Thierry. The advancing allied forces have passed great piles of dead and many wounded. These sufferers are cared for expeditiously and well, and the allied forces are displaying a fine spirit of cooperation.

ROMANOFF ESTATE
SEIZED FOR RUSSIA

Even Deposits in Foreign
Banks to Be Taken.

AMSTERDAM, July 21.—The entire property of Nicholas Romanoff, his wife and his mother, as well as all other members of the Imperial House, has been forfeited to the Russian Republic, according to a Moscow message received here. This will include deposits in foreign banks to the credit of the members of the Imperial family. A decree to this effect was issued by the Bolshevik Government on July 17, it is said.

In reporting the death of the deposed Emperor, the Moscow Bystedeta says: "By order of the Revolutionary Council of the people, the bloody war has happily died. Vive the red terror!"

Continued on Fourth Page.